

62

or

YOUR TREASURE CHEST OF

Orchids

FOR
1960 - 61



ORCHID RANCH
INC.

3486 NORTH WEST 25th STREET MIAMI, FLORIDA



Helen Garcia
checks over the wide variety
of young orchids in the seedling house.



Elinore De Groodt
"our man Friday" in the office.



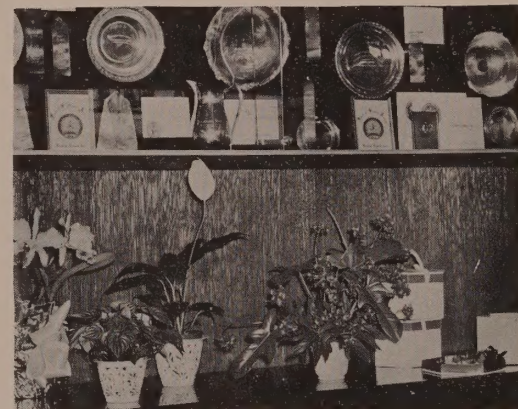
Mary Reed
with local orders
ready for customer pickup.



Jim Foulis
in mature *Cattleya* section.



Jerry Burton
among *Vandas*, *Dendrobiums* and
botanicals grown under saran shade.



Trophy Case

FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to present this treasury of Orchids to you, our customers—both old and new. Herein you will find many of our “standbys”, plants that merit a place in every collection; new seedlings, to add variety of type and color; mature hybrids and species that we are able to offer now, for the first time. While it is impossible to list here more than a representative sample of our stock, we hope to have included items that satisfy your requirements, whether you are a newcomer to orchid growing or a collector of many years experience.

It is our aim to please you, our policy to give you good value for your money, and our intent to represent our merchandise fairly. We are large enough to offer you a wide variety of quality orchids; we are small enough to have a personal interest in YOU and your needs or problems.

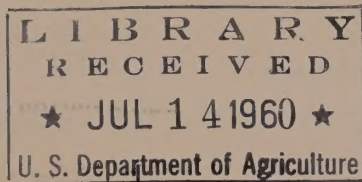
You'll want to take note of our new policy in offering divisions of Mature Cattleya Hybrids—an economical way of adding variety to your collection without either too much expense or a long wait for flowers.

Our “Plant-A-Month Club” increases continually in popularity. Members express their pleasure in the selection sent them. What better way to assure year 'round flowering?

We have available a separate list of choice, exhibition plants that we shall be glad to send on request. We can supply colored slides of many of these; they tell much better than words of the individual characteristics of the flower.

You will note that our order blank provides spaces wherein you can indicate your special interests. This information will allow us to send future lists concerning these particular types.

With this catalog comes our best wishes for another year of pleasure and enjoyment with your own Orchid treasures.



Dan Reed



C. Bow Bells

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS

Our stock of mature Cattleya types is much too varied to list in full. The group listed is made up of strong-growing, free-flowering types that we feel sure will give our customers satisfaction under the varied conditions encountered through out the country. All plants are flowering size. Spread of price range is to allow selection for size and quality.

We are offering, for the first time, DIVISIONS of our mature Cattleyas. A division will consist of four pseudobulbs, potted and established. As our large, mature Cattleyas are ready for repotting, we select those that can be divided to supply four-bulb, front divisions. Once rooted they are ready to travel.

Our local customers' frequent requests for DIVISIONS have led us to provide them for you. Quality is the same, a smaller plant the only difference. Our DIVISIONS are your "orchid budget" stretcher.

C. BOW BELLS

(C. Bow Bells 'Honolulu' x self)

The fine quality of these flowers is known world wide. Most flower twice a year, late summer to early fall and again in winter. Substance very heavy, flower segments are wide and well rounded.

Division \$15. Mature Plants \$25 up

C. ANN ALBERTS

(C. Edithae x C. Souvenir de Louis Sander)

A fine, large white of excellent substance and keeping quality for the late-winter to early-spring season. These plants are excellent producers, particularly where they are grown into the larger sizes.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20-\$30

WHITE

C. BRUNO ALBERTS

(C. Souvenir de Louis Sander x C. White Empress)

A large, shapely white of good substance; the throat is strongly marked with yellow to yellow-orange. Flowering season, winter.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20-\$30

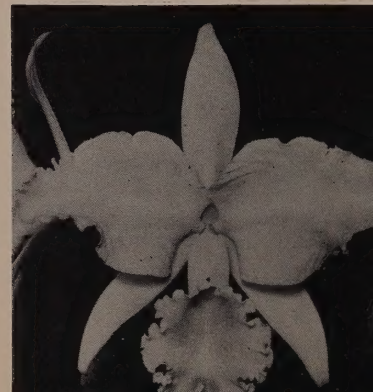
C. ELIZABETH ANN THEDFORD

(C. Bobbie Jewell

Large flowers of good shape and substance during winter and early spring months. This hybrid is a free-branching, strong-growing white with strong yellow center.

**Division \$10
Mature Plants \$12.50-\$20**

C. Ann Alberts



MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—WHITE

C. ESTELLE x C. Mlle. LOUISE PAUWELS

Shapely flowers of an unusual whiteness are produced during the fall and winter months; throats strongly marked with yellow.

Division \$7.50; Mature Plants \$12.50-\$20

C. PATRICE MUNSELL

(C. Irene 'Rivermont' x C. Cowaniae)

A reliable white for the Easter to Mother's Day season. While this plant is not a large grower, it branches vigorously and has the nice habit of making two growths a year, flowering on each during this desirable season.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

C. SWAN

(C. Edithae 'Madelon' x C. Mlle. Louise Pauwels)

One of our showiest whites; large flowers of good shape and substance; throat is strongly marked with orange-yellow. Winter flowering and, in southern climates, very often flowering again in the fall months.

Division \$10-\$15; Mature Plants \$25-\$40

C. Swan



C. WHITE EMPRESS (C. Irene x C. Trianaei)

This well-known plant is a background parent of many of today's fine, winter-flowering, white with yellow throat hybrids.

Division \$10
Mature Plants \$15-\$20

C. PEARL HARBOR (C. Bow Bells x C. Celia)

One of the choicest Bow Bells hybrids. Medium size, heavy substance, excellent form. Flowers late summer to fall, often again in winter.

Division \$15
Mature Plants \$25 up



C. Pearl Harbor

C. EVAMAY PATTERSON

(C. intertexta 'Juliette' x C. Trianaei 'Broomhill's')

Large, pure white for the winter months. Vigorous grower—an ideal white for the hobbyist.

Division \$7.50; Mature Plants \$12.50-\$20

THE PERFECT GIFT

A hybrid Cattleya orchid plant in bud with complete instruction book, Mary Noble's "You Can Grow Orchids", makes an unusual remembrance for

Birthdays - Anniversaries
Gifts of Appreciation
Special Occasions

Delivered, postpaid, in continental U.S.A.

\$12.50





MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—White With Colored Lip

C. ENID 'ALBA'

(C. Mossiae, var.

Reinickiana x C. gigas, var.
F.M.B.)

Strong-growing, free-branching, very floriferous white with lip heavily veined and marked with crimson-purple; winter flowering. Every collection should include this hybrid.

Division \$10

Mature Plants \$15-\$25

C. LORNA

(C. Enid 'Alba' x C. gigas, var. F.M.B.)

This Enid 'Alba' type hybrid is a good producer of flowers for late spring and early summer months; sometimes flowers again in winter.

Division \$7.50; Mature Plants \$12.50-\$20

BLC. RAMONA FLEISCHER

(Lc. Jane Dane x Blc. Nanette)

Large flowers of good form and heavy substance for winter. Most are white with strongly contrasting purple lip. Color pattern in lip varies most interestingly.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$25-\$30

C. ELEANORE 'ALBA'

(C. Hardyana 'Alba' x C. gigas, var. F.M.B.)

Large, shapely flowers with solid purple lip and yellow eyes in the throat; 3 to 5 flowers per stem on strong plants. This plant should be given fairly strong light for optimal flowering. Season, June.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20-\$30

C. HAROLD 'ALBA' x C. HAROLD 'ALBA'

A remake of this well known hybrid, using selected parents, has certainly proven itself to be well worth-while. Plants are extremely vigorous growers, tending to break very freely. Most of these plants make several leads before flowering the first time. Flowers are large and produced 4 to 6 to the stem on large plants. Spring flowering.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20-\$30

LC. JANE FROMAN

(C. Alwynii 'Jane Froman'

x Lc. Hassalli 'Cowan's', FCC, RHS)

A vigorous grower producing large white flowers with deep purple lip during the winter season.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

LC. BRITALWYN

(Lc. Britannia 'Blanchette' x C. Alwynii)

Fine type for midsummer flowering. Lip is of strong crimson-purple.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$17.50-\$20

LC. BRITANSUN

(Lc. Britannia 'Alba' x Lc. Sunburst)

This hybrid between a yellow and a white with colored lip has resulted in the richest of crimson-purple lips; often a dash of color at the tips of the petals. Summer flowering.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$17.50-\$20

LC. ROEDANNIA

(Lc. Schroederae 'Alba' x C. Royal Harold 'Alba')

In bloom from fall to winter. Flowers are of exceptional papery whiteness, usually contrasted with the solid crimson-purple lip; strong yellow throat.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—LAVENDER

LC. BREDE

(Lc. Jubilee x Lc. San Juan)

Beautiful, round, medium to dark lavender flowers with deep purple lip are produced in abundance in late spring and summer.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

BC. CLIFTONI

(Bc. Digbyano-Mossiae x C. Trianaei)

A strong-growing, winter-flowering "Brasso" with the characteristic, large, heavily fringed lip. Over all medium mauve with yellow throat.

Division \$7.50; Mature Plants \$12.50-\$15

BC. CLIFTONI 'THE GLOBE'

(Bc. Digbyano-Mossiae x C. Trianaei)

A distinct variety of this reliable, winter-flowering "Brasso." Over all color is a soft lavender-pink. The large, fringed lip has a yellow central area, lower half deep purple bordered with white. Free-branching.

Division \$7.50; Mature Plants \$12.50-\$25

BLC. COLLETT EVERMAN WOOLMAN

(Lc. Princess Margaret 'Stonehurst' x Blc. Ishbel)

Very large, shapely flowers with medium lavender sepals and petals. Large, well rounded, ruffled lip is marked with yellow in the center, heavily ruffled at its margin. Flowers are produced fall to winter.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

BLC. DAWN ANGELA, GMW x LC. INVICTA, FCC, RHS

This mating combines parents selected for exceptional qualities. Flowers are large, shapely, of heavy substance; produced fall to winter. Sepals and petals are generally medium mauve; large, symmetrically rounded lip is of rich crimson-purple, throat marked with yellow.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

C. HENTSCHELI

(C. Dupreana x C. gigas)

This strong-growing hybrid often produces 5 to 7 flowers to the stem; season, June. Color is medium mauve with dark crimson-purple lip, distinct yellow eyes in throat. Fairly strong light for best flowering.

Division \$15

Mature Plants \$20-\$25

LC. DAVIS ISLAND

(Lc. Max Palm x Lc. Derrynane)

The large flowers are of heavy substance, medium mauve with rich crimson-purple lip. Flowers summer to fall.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$25-\$35

BLC. DOROTHY JONES

(Blc. Nanette x C. White Empress, FCC)

This fall-flowering hybrid has produced many different types from pure white or white with colored lip to lightly tinted types and lavenders. The vigor of growth and free-branching habit, along with the normal production of two flowering growths a year, make this hybrid a very satisfactory one. Flowers about a month apart on growths, fall to winter.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20 up

BLC. DUSK

(Lc. Floralties x Blc. Canari)

This cross between lavender Lc. Floralties and yellow Blc. Canari has resulted in many interesting forms as to color and shape. The labellum inherited from Lc. Floralties is hard to beat for roundness, size, and rich color, normally a rich crimson-purple. Sepals and petals vary from average lavender to rich tones of peach and apricot, or mauve with unusual reddish overtones. Winter to early spring flowering.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25



Lc. Davis Island



Bc. Triland

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—LAVENDER (Cont.)

LC. MEMORIA H. A. TRACEY (Lc. Canhamiana 'Gloria' x C. Hardyana)

For best results we recommend growing this plant to large size. Spring flowering. Sepals and petals of medium lavender with a large, deep-purple lip.

Division \$10
Mature Plants \$15-\$25

LC. HAYDN (Lc. Vallendina x C. gigas)

This summer-flowering hybrid is of large size; color ranges from light to medium mauve with rich crimson-purple lip. Yellow eyes in throat.

Division \$12.50; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

BLC. MARION RYERSON

(Lc. Linnaeus T. Savage x Bc. Hartland)

One of the most popular and sought-after Bc. Hartland hybrids of the day. Basic substance is heavy; flowers from fall until winter. Color pattern ranges considerably from medium to dark types. Many exhibition types have been selected from this hybrid.

Division \$15; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

BC. TRILAND

(C. Trianaei x Bc. Hartland)

Shape, substance, and color of the famous Bc. Hartland parent have predominated in this hybrid. The other parent has made winter the flowering season. Flowers are of a medium-dark, over-all mauve color; throat is veined with yellow. A very desirable type, of heavy substance and excellent keeping qualities.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$20

C. REMY CHOLET

(C. Monarch x C. Trianaei)

A fine, reliable, winter hybrid. These plants tend to make two growths a year and flower on both of them in their regular season. Petals are light to medium mauve with large, flaring lip; orange-yellow throat.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$30

LC. SPRATT MANGUS

(Lc. Tegucigalpa x C. Trianaei)

This strong-growing hybrid produces nicely shaped lavender flowers for the Christmas and New Year's season.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

BLC. MIAMI

(Lc. Dr. Walter Jones x Bc. Hartland)

Among the later and more favored Bc. Hartland hybrids. Substance is heavy, color ranges from medium to dark mauve. Flowers late summer through fall and into early winter.

Division \$12.50; Mature Plants \$17.50-\$25

LC. STONEHOUSE

(Lc. Canhamiana 'Gloria' x C. Trianaei)

A vigorous, free-producing, spring-flowering hybrid. Petals nicely rounded due to the influence of C. Trianaei.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

C. Old Forester

BLC. WAGNETTE

(C. Mossiae, var. Wagneri
x Blc. Nanette)

A vigorous grower, producing large, shapely flowers in lovely pastel shades to lavender types. Some white and white with colored lip. Makes two sets of growth a year; flowers fall to early winter.

Division \$10
Mature Plants \$15-\$25



PLANT-A-MONTH CLUB

Your response to this idea for providing your orchid collection with a flowering plant each month has been gratifying. Comments from members have been most enthusiastic.

Briefly, here's how it works. You select the price range (from \$10.00 to \$100 per month). The twelfth plant is free. Let us know your desires — Cattleyas, spray types, novelties, colors. As they are available in bud throughout the year we ship them on to you. A few days after arriving your new orchid plant is in full blossom.

Your application for membership (See Order Blank) starts the first plant on its way. Plants will be shipped each month, shipping charges collect (unless other arrangements are made). We will bill you each month as plants are shipped. Don't forget that the twelfth plant is free!

The perfect gift — A reminder of your thoughtfulness twelve months a year.



MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS—LAVENDER (Cont.)

C. OLD FORESTER (C. Charybdis x C. Enid)

This well-known, fall-flowering hybrid is of heavy substance with good form. The large flowers vary from light lavender to medium dark.

Division \$15-\$20
Mature Plants \$25-\$40



Lc. Wilda Marshburn
'Southern Belle'

C. JOYCE HANNINGTON 'PERFECTION' x BLC. NANETTE

A very strong-growing, fall-to-winter-flowering hybrid. Large flowers of heavy substance and good shape in whites and pastel to lavender type. Makes two growths a year and flowers on both.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20 up

LC. NELLIE COHEN (Lc. Canhamiana 'Gloria' x C. Ballantineana 'Moore's')

A spring-flowering hybrid that you can depend on. Three to six large flowers per stem on strong plants. Medium lavender sepals and petals with dark lip.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$15-\$25

LC. WILDA MARSHBURN (C. Trianaei x Lc. Gloria)

A vigorous grower producing large, well-shaped flowers during the fall months. Lavender sepals and petals; large, dark lip with yellow-veined throat. Plants remaining in our collection are all selected types.

Division \$10; Mature Plants \$20-\$25

BIFOLIATE CATTLEYPAS

C. LITTLE ANGEL

(C. O'Brienana 'Alba' x C. Loddigesii 'Stanley's', FCC)

Three-inch flowers of heavy substance and purest white color are borne in clusters of 4 to 6 on 6"-10" stems. Winter and spring.

Mature Plant \$25.00

LC. VANDELETTA

(Lc. Ibbie x C. Leda)

A robust grower, clusters of 6 to 10 mauve flowers with crimson-purple lip, bright yellow throat. Free-branching habit makes this an ideal plant to grow as a specimen for winter flowering.

Mature Plant \$15-\$25

C. SNOW SONG

(C. Loddigesii 'Stanley's' x C. Snowdon)

A favorite white cluster type for midwinter. Perky, wide petals surmount a modified C. Loddigesii type lip, 4 to 6 flowers per stem.

Mature Plant \$25

LC. KENCOLOR

(C. bicolor x Lc. Kenosha)

Clusters of 4 to 7 bright green buds unfold to expose a velvety, crimson-purple, isthmus lip. Sepals and petals change color from a blush overlay to a final mauve tone. Summer and fall.

Division \$10; Mature Plant \$20

C. HENRIETTA JAPHET

(C. Eucharis x C. Loddigesii 'Stanley's')

Large plants flower regularly in winter and again in late spring. Crisp white flowers of heavy substance, clusters of 4 to 8, are raised well above the plant on a long, sturdy stem.

Mature Plant \$20-\$25

EXHIBITION TYPE CATTLEYPAS

LR18 LC. MEDON 'CORONET'

Rich, plum-colored flowers of medium size and heavy substance. Petals touch in the center. Lip of intense crimson-purple. Blooms in fall, again in late winter. One of our favorite studs for imparting shape, color, and substance.

\$75

YR14 LC. EXCELLENCY 'ORCHIDGLADE'

A most unusual flower, best variety of the cross. Sepals are an off-shade of white, petals and lip are solid, bright, purple-crimson. The wide petals are ruffled. Flowers several times a year.

\$90

YR27 LC. FLORA C. LOO 'CAT CAY'

An award quality plant we have never had at its best at time of judging. Large, round flowers of medium mauve color. Lip is beautifully ruffled, of solid crimson-purple. Season is fall.

\$100

The above are just three selections from our list of Exhibition Plants. A copy will be sent to you on request. Kodachromes of many of these choice types are available for your perusal.



Lc. Medon 'Coronet'



Lc. Excellency 'Orchidglade'



Lc. Flora C. Loo 'Cat Cay'



Lc. Margate

CATTLEYA—UNFLOWERED SEEDLINGS

397 BLC. RACHEL KENNEDY

(Blc. Antoinette x
C. Minucia 'Magnifica')
Fine, cluster-type lavender. Fall.
5"—\$15; 3 1/2"—\$7.50

412 LC. GEORGE BALDWIN

(Lc. Princess Margaret
x C. Enid 'Meteor')
Vigorous grower, large lavender
flowers in fall. This remake
should be darker than the
original.

3 1/2"—\$7.50

456 LC. MARGATE x C. CORONA

We expect an unusually large-flowered, fall cluster. Round
shape. Mauve with crimson-purple lip.

2"—\$1.50

464 C. JOYCE HANNINGTON x C. ALCIMEDA 'ALBA'

Large, shapely, exhibition-type white with yellow throat. Fall
to winter flowering.

2"—\$1.50

C. Guttata



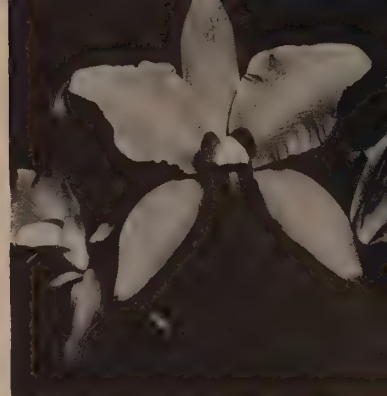
470 C. IRIS x C. OLD FORESTER
Cluster-type Cattleya of heavy
substance. Color range from
bronzy to mauve with deep pur-
ple semi-isthmus lip. Summer to
fall.

2"—\$1.50

471 C. IRIS x C. GUTTATA VAR. LEOPOLDI

Flowers about 5" across, heavy
substance, waxy texture. Yellow-
bronze with deep purple, isth-
mus lip. Summer.

2"—\$1.50



C. Iris

763X POTINARA ROYAL PLUM

(Lc. Medon 'Orchid Ranch', SM, SFOS x Potinara Red Friar)

Exhibition-type flowers of medium size, excellent shape and
heavy substance in rich plum with deepest burgundy lip.

5"—\$15; 2 1/2"—\$2.50

C. Luteola

469 LC. CLOTHILDE

x C. GUTTATA
Bronze sepals and petals with
varnished texture, modified isth-
mus lip of crimson-purple.

2"—\$1.50

472 C. BARBARA BILLINGSLEY

x C. LUTEOLA
Clusters of all yellow flowers of
medium size for winter.

2"—\$1.50

SPECIAL OFFER

1 each of any SIX

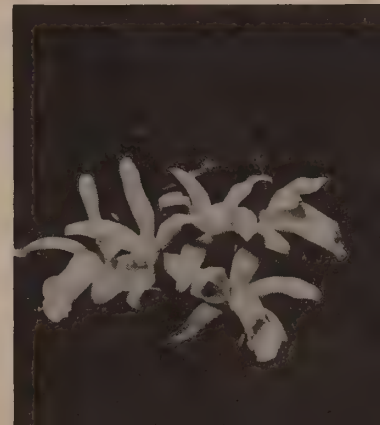
2" size seedlings

\$8.00

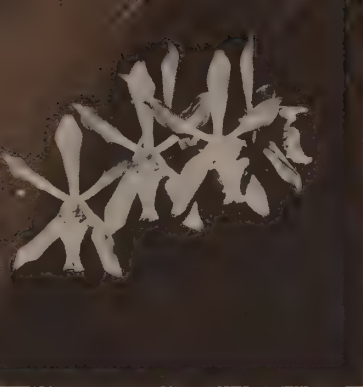
1 each of any THREE

3 1/2" size seedlings

\$20.00



CATLEYA—UNFLOWERED SEEDLINGS (Cont.)



E. plicatum

**474 C. HENRIETTA JAPHET
'EVELYN', HCC, AOS
x BRASSAVOLA NODOSA**

An interesting novelty, will probably flower several times a year. Flowers white, lip with lines of purple spots radiating outward from the center.

2" — \$1.50

493 EPIDENDRUM PLICATUM x C. BICOLOR

Clusters of 2½" to 3" flowers on erect stems up to 12" tall. Flowers bronze with crimson-purple lip, heavy substance, long lasting. Spring-summer.

2"—\$1.50

536 C. INTERMEDIA 'ALBA' x C. LOUISE GEORGIANA

One of the much sought after, cluster-type whites of sparkling texture and heavy substance for the spring season.

2"—\$1.50

**635X C. Claris
x C. Helen P. Dane**



**635X C. CLARIS
x C. HELEN P. DANE**

A few have flowered — large, shapely, white with yellow center for winter flowering.

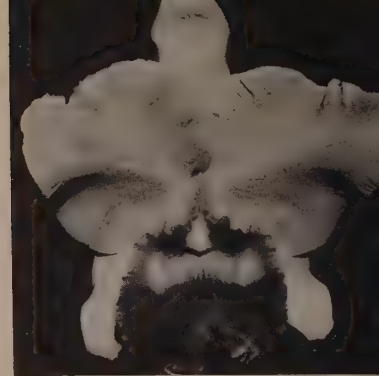
3½"—\$7.50

5"—\$15.00

**643X LC. TEGUCIGALPA
x C. REMY CHOLET
'PIERRE CHOLET'**

Shapely lavender of good substance for midwinter.

3½" — \$7.50



Lc. Titymoma

**657X LC. TITYMOMA 'SUPREME'
x C. REMY CHOLET**

Flowers of exceptional shape, heavy substance. Mauve sepals and petals are richly contrasted by the orange-yellow throat and deep, crimson-purple lip.

5"—\$15; 3½"—\$7.50; 2½"—\$2.50

663X LC. MADGE REED

(*Lc. Eva Robinson* 'Nelson's', AM, AOS x *Lc. Sungo*)

Plants flowered to date have shown the influence of the excellent form and substance of the first parent and rich color of the *Lc. Sungo*. late spring.

5"—\$15; 3½"—\$7.50

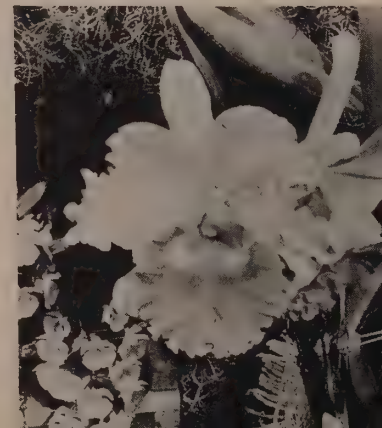
Lc. Eva Robinson

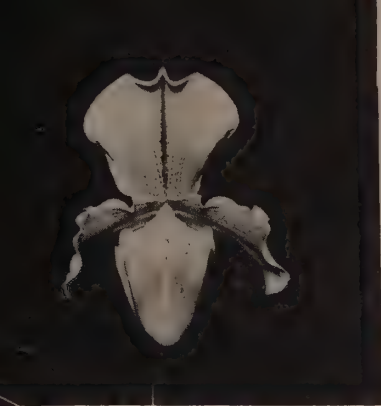
**854X BLC. XANTHEDO
'NEW YEAR'**

x LC. CHARLESWORTH

Clusters of yellow-bronze-red on tall stems during the winter months. Should make a choice novelty.

2½"—\$2.50; 2"—\$1.50





Cyp. LEEANUM

CYP. LEEANUM (insigne x Spicerianum)

Petals and pouch are of light yellow-brown. The large, white dorsal is bisected by a crimson-purple line, lower half is green.

Flowering size \$10

CYP. THRUSH (Lady Dillon x Shogun)

Interesting colors; petals and pouch of chestnut brown. Green dorsal, edged with white, is spotted over almost its entire surface with radiating lines of purplish-brown spots.

Flowering size \$12.50

Cyp. MAUDIAE



CYP. MAUDIAE 'MAGNIFICUM'
(Callosum, 'Sanderæ'
x Lawrenceanum, 'Hyeaunum')

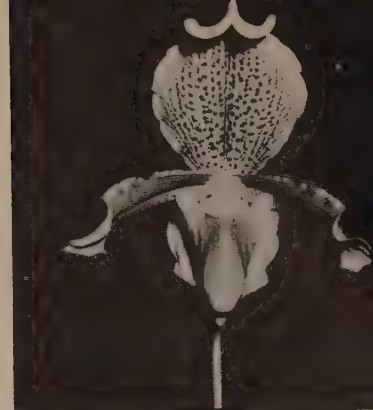
One of the favorites of this group for many years. A beautiful shade of green. Dorsal sepal is white, pencilled with light green lines. Flowers in winter and again in late spring. Makes exceptional growth in fir bark.

Flowering size \$10

CYPRIPEDIUMS

"Lady Slipper" orchids blossom generally from late fall, through the winter months, and into spring. Their flowers last one to two months. Since growth is continuous and the plants possess no food-storage organs (such as pseudobulbs), they should never be allowed to dry out. Potted in $\frac{1}{8}$ "x $\frac{1}{4}$ " grade fir bark, we find our plants respond well to daily watering, weekly fertilizing. They desire considerably less light than Cattleyas, particularly during hot weather. Night temperatures down to 50 degrees F. agree with these plants, and they will tolerate even hot summer nights if kept well moistened.

Ideal house plants, taking up very little space, they thrive in shadier spots than most other orchids. A saucer full of gravel, half-full of water, to set the pot on, gives desired humidity.



Cyp. Thrush

CYP. VENUSTUM (Species)

Upper surface of leaves of a most interestingly mottled pattern; underside is deep purple. Flower scape 6" to 10", erect. Dorsal sepal of greenish-white is strongly striped with purple. Handle-bar-shaped petals are warted with purple. Pouch is yellow, flushed with purple, veined with green.

Flowering size \$10

CYP. VAN DYCK (Hirsutissimum hybrid x Mr. de Curte)

Large, mahogany-red flowers. Dorsal white, heavily veined and marked with deep burgundy.

Flowering size \$12.50

Cyp. Corsair

CYP. AUREUM SURPRISE
(nitens x Spicerianum)

Petals and pouch yellow tinted with brown. White dorsal accentuated by yellow coloration of its basal half.

Flowering size \$10

CYP. CORSAIR (Niobe x nitens)

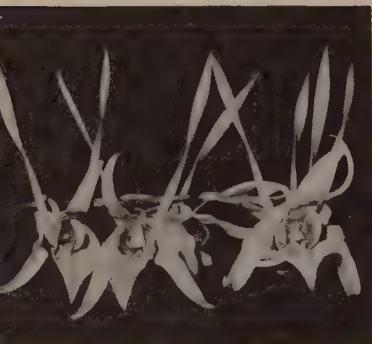
A study in browns: chestnut pouch, mahogany petals. Dorsal has white border and rich burgundy center.

Flowering size \$15

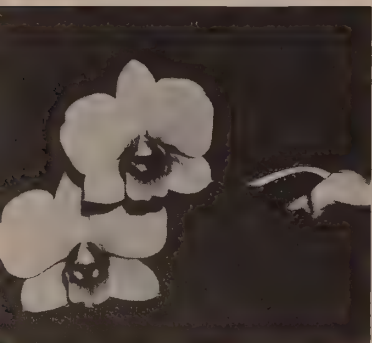




**D. Phalaenopsis
'Dixon Strain'**



D. Roi Albert



893 D. Khaw Yeong Hong

DENDROBIUM

This genus is a large one made up of well over 600 species whose natural habitats range from the mountain slopes of the Himalayas down through Malaya, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia. Needless to say, such geographic range encompasses a variety of climates. For cultural purposes we will consider the Dendrobiums in three groups.

I. EVERGREEN GROUP: Native to areas with a distinct wet and dry season, never cold. Give frequent watering and fertilizer while actively making growth, drier when growth is finished. Dislike temperatures below 55 degrees F. Like light, as do Cattleyas. Showy, long-lasting sprays.

DENDROBIUM PHALAEOPSIS TYPES (Fall and Winter)

162 D. PHAL., DIXON STRAIN x SELF

Produce a dozen or more 3 1/2", dark red-purple flowers per spray.

3"—\$5; 5"—\$10

176 D. PHYLLIS MOORE x D. PHAL. ALBUM

Three-inch, white flowers on long, arching sprays, tinted pink in throat. Divisions of our selected type.

3"—\$7.50

613 D. PHAL., VAR. DELICATA 'MY FAVORITE' x (D. PHAL x D. BIGGIBUM), ORCHIDWOOD
Rich, medium mauve flowers of an exceedingly pleasing tone.

3"—\$5; 5"—\$10

615 D. PHAL., VAR. DELICATA 'MY FAVORITE' x SELF

Medium to soft pink tones in flowers of large size on gracefully arching stems.

3"—\$5; 5"—\$10

893 D. KHAW YEONG HONG (D. Valerie x D. Lady Hamilton 'Ruby', AM, AOS)

Choice dark, round flowers.

3"—\$7.50 (to flower this year.)

894 D. KHAW YEONG HONG

This cross is a tetraploid and represents the latest for darkness of color and roundness of form.

2 1/2"—\$5 (some will flower this season.)

OTHER EVERGREEN TYPES

208 D. ROI ALBERT

(D. Antelope x D. Albertesi)

Strong grower, sepals and petals yellow-green, lip beautifully veined with crimson. Flowers of good size at various times throughout the year.

Flowering size \$10-\$20

213 D. CLARA COOPER x D. PHAL. DIXON'S

The former parent predominates. Long-lasting, dark crimson-purple flowers on arching canes throughout most of the year.

5"—\$15

388 D. TAURUS x UNKNOWN HYBRID

Many-flowered, erect spikes in winter, color ranges from yellow to beige suffused with burgundy.

5" (flowering size) \$10

DENDROBIUM (Cont.)

II. SEMI-EVERGREEN GROUP: Spring-flowering species from areas with distinct wet and dry seasons, warm winter. Culture same as for evergreen group.

D. AGGREGATUM, VAR. MAJUS

A dwarf-growing type; 3"-5" long pseudobulbs grow in cluster. In spring, long pendulous racemes are covered with bright orange-colored flowers.

Flowering size, on plaque, \$8.50

3", flowering size, \$7.50

4", flowering size, \$10

D. CAPITULIFLORUM

Interesting dwarf type; pseudobulbs 3" high, stout, clustered. Foliage purple on under side. The small, heavy, creamy-white flowers are borne in dense clusters from the apical nodes of the pseudobulbs.

3", flowering size, \$5

D. CRUMENATUM

Pseudobulbs cigar-shaped at the base, tapering into a quill-like elongation. Pure white flowers with yellow throat are produced from the apical nodes.

Flowering size \$7.50

D. DENSIFLORUM

Canes 12"-15". Flowers are densely set in pendulous racemes. Fiery orange-yellow, about 2" across. Spring.

\$10

D. FORMOSUM, VAR. GIGANTEUM

Pseudobulbs, 12" to 18" tall; flowers in apical clusters of 2 to 5, are pure white except for the orange-centered lip, size as much as 4" to 5" across. Summer-fall.

6", multi-lead, \$15

III. DECIDUOUS GROUP (Including D. nobile and its hybrids): Culture as for other two groups — except, when new growth is completed, cease pot watering. (Syringe canes and foliage to prevent undue shriveling.) Exposure to more light and to cool, fall nights hardens the plants preparatory to winter and early spring flowering. Resume watering, not in excess, once flower buds are ½" long.

1222 DENDR. OPOLLO 'GRANDIFLORUM'

One of our most prolific nobile hybrids, flowers almost full length of the canes. Sepals and petals white with lavender tips. Lip creamy, tipped with lavender, burgundy disc.

5", flowering size, \$15

1210 D. CYBELE 'ALBUM'

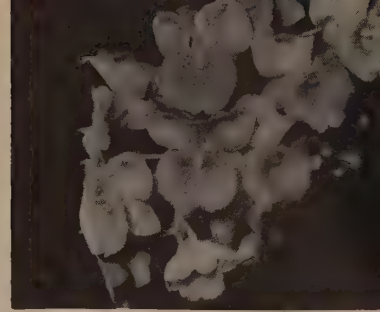
Flowers 2½-3" across, are paper white, lip is creamy white with a touch of soft greenish-yellow high in the throat.

5", flowering size, \$25

1230 D. NOBILE 'KEELING'S VAR.'

One of the darkest varieties we've seen. Sepals and petals increase in darkness to dark mauve tips. Lip with dark tip and maroon disc.

5", flowering size, \$15



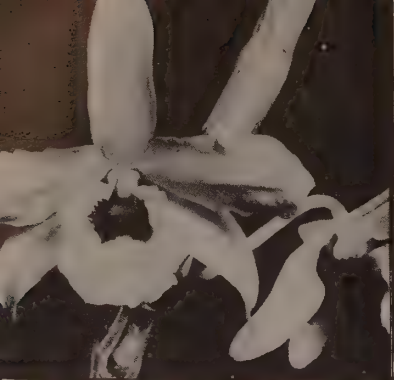
D. Densiflorum



D. Cybele 'Album'



D. Opollo 'Grandiflorum'



D. Socius

NOBILE HYBRID SEEDLINGS

443 D. GATTON MONARCH x SELF

One of Sir Jeremiah Colman's finest, a perennial award winner for us. Large, wide petaled, cream and mauve with burgundy center.

2" \$1.50; 2½" \$2.50

820 D. SOCIUS x SELF

Another selfing due to popular demand. Flowers are large, of heavy substance, creamy white with rich crimson-purple disc.

2" \$1.50; 2½" \$2.50

D. Venus



D. NOBILE 'MINIATURE VAR.'

Plant, flowers, and all only half normal size. Very free flowering, makes an eye-catching pot plant. Flowers lavender and maroon on cream-white background.

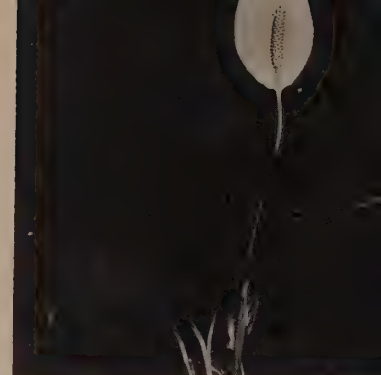
2½" Divisions \$5

**863 D. LADY COLMAN
x D. VENUS**

This cross brings together one of the largest and darkest of the nobiles and D. Venus, which is very large and showy; flowers borne on pendulous canes. Growth habit already shows this will make an excellent hanging basket subject. Can be tied erect if preferred.

2" \$1.50; 2½" \$2.50

**An Excellent Orchid Companion
SPATHIPHYLLUM MAUNA LOA**



Spathiphyllum Mauna Loa

This frequent-flowering, long-lasting, exotic new house plant will thrive among your orchids. Glistening, pure white spathes reach 5x8-inch size on large plants, last a month or more in perfection. Flowers are held well above plant on graceful stems.

This plant can hardly be overwatered; daily watering and bi-weekly fertilizing is rewarded by rapid growth. Light as for Phalaenopsis is about right for optimal flowering.

Flowering size \$3.50

Specimen plant \$5.95

* * * *

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BASIC CATTLEYA CULTURE

Through the years, the erroneous belief that orchids are extremely delicate plants, almost impossible to grow except by experts, has somehow been kept alive. The actual fact is, to the contrary, that most orchid plants are capable of surviving more abuse than most house plants. It is true that success and the greatest satisfaction in cultivating this fascinating group of plants comes through an understanding of their basic requirements. Fortunately, most types of orchids possess built-in food reservoirs, pseudobulbs, which sustain them through adverse conditions—which may often be supplied unwittingly by the novice orchidist.

The large, showy *Cattleya* orchid is most often the one selected as the beginner's first plant. Let us consider the basic requirements of *Cattleyas*; then cultural needs of all other genera can be compared to it.

LIGHT: A plentiful amount of natural light is desirable for good growth and consistent flowering. This does not mean full sun for half a day and heavy shade for the other half. Filtered sunlight from early morning to late afternoon is ideal. Studies indicate that 2000 to 3000 foot-candles are adequate. (Photography hobbyists find their light meters handy for checking light conditions.)

Actual growing areas vary according to the section of the country in which one lives. In South Florida, Southern California, and other similar latitudes, artificial shading is necessary year around.

This may be in the form of a shaded greenhouse, Saran house, lath house, screened patio or porch, or the natural shade of a tree. Full sun can be tolerated in the early morning and late afternoon hours. Maximum shade is needed during noonday and early afternoon. In more northerly latitudes, *Cattleyas* can utilize all the sunlight available in late fall and winter, while full summer sun will cook a plant. Greenhouses will need a light application of shade in late winter or early spring, the shading being gradually increased as needed during spring and summer. A gradual decrease is desirable through the fall months. Most beginners do not have a greenhouse available, at least initially. In that case, a sunny south window will provide good light, easily regulated by Venetian blinds or light-weight curtains. A plant stand on wheels offers further opportunity to regulate the light received by your plants.

After plants are in a location for a short time, one can evaluate the correctness of the quantity of light through observing the color of the leaves. Bright, glossy green indicates insufficient light. A dull, greenish-yellow indicates too much sun. Oval shaped, black areas on the convex upper surfaces of the leaves are due to sunburn as leaf temperatures have reached the scorching point where the sun's rays are most direct. The happy medium — light yellow-green — indicates good growing conditions.

TEMPERATURE: *Cattleyas* thrive best in approximately the temperatures in which humans are most comfortable when dressed

in lightweight clothing—60 degrees to 85 degrees F. Just as we, they can stand considerable variation above and below, provided that it is not of too long duration. For instance, greenhouse temperatures often range into the 90's during summer; plants growing in trees and lath houses in South Florida may be subjected to the low 40's and upper 30's for a few hours without apparent damage.

For satisfactory growth and flowering, maintain a minimum night temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees F. with maximum day temperatures in the 80's and even into the 90's in summer. Excessive heat can be damaging to orchids. It is best combatted by increasing the humidity and air movement. Temperature control for the hobbyist growing plants inside the home is less difficult in northerly areas—with the first cool nights, central heating systems are put into operation to keep the house at a comfortable level throughout the cold weather months.

AIR MOVEMENT: Wherever your orchids are grown, air movement is important. Plants grown under Saran, lath, or in the trees might seem, at first, to be an exception. But no, they especially need air movement; their existence is dependent upon quick drying following heavy rains. Air movement in the greenhouse assumes critical importance during hot weather. Lack of it may result in scorched plants as leaf temperatures become excessive. Proper air movement results in moving out hot air from the upper part of the greenhouse and circulating cooler, moist air from beneath benches up around the plants. Some greenhouses have poor circulation due to location or methods of construction; most greenhouses tend to have a "dead

spot." Positive air movement can be obtained by use of fans, blowers, or evaporative coolers.

HUMIDITY: Tiny stomata or pores in the leaves of orchid plants absorb moist air to the benefit of the plant. Dry air has the opposite effect of robbing the orchid of some of its body water—much as we perspire through our pores. Ideally speaking, high temperatures should be accompanied by high humidity. Unfortunately, the opposite is the natural sequence of events. We all know from observation that the humidity rises in the evening as the temperature drops. Rising daytime temperatures are accompanied by a corresponding drop in humidity.

Cattleyas seem most content when the relative humidity ranges from 40% to 70% during daytime. A lower humidity is desirable at night. This extra daytime moisture may be provided by damping down the walks and the areas between the pots. The plants may be syringed or sprayed with a fine mist of water on bright, sunny days. Evaporative coolers and other mechanical humidifiers are available; these can be connected to a humidistat and/or thermostat to provide automatic control. Excessive moisture at night can be detrimental, particularly during cold weather or in the absence of free air movement.

The above paragraph concerns chiefly the greenhouse grower. A person growing a few plants in the home up north has the same problem as the outdoor grower in the deep south in that he has no simple method of raising and maintaining humidity. During the warm months, the northern grower will find that orchids will enjoy the change from windowsill to the shade of a tree. It matters little whether they are set on a stand, bench,

NOTE

For your convenience we have included a map in this catalog showing the location of Orchid Ranch in relation to prominent landmarks within the city, as well as main thoroughfares connecting with highways from all areas.

Should you encounter any difficulty in reaching our location, please telephone NEWton 4-7042 for further instructions.

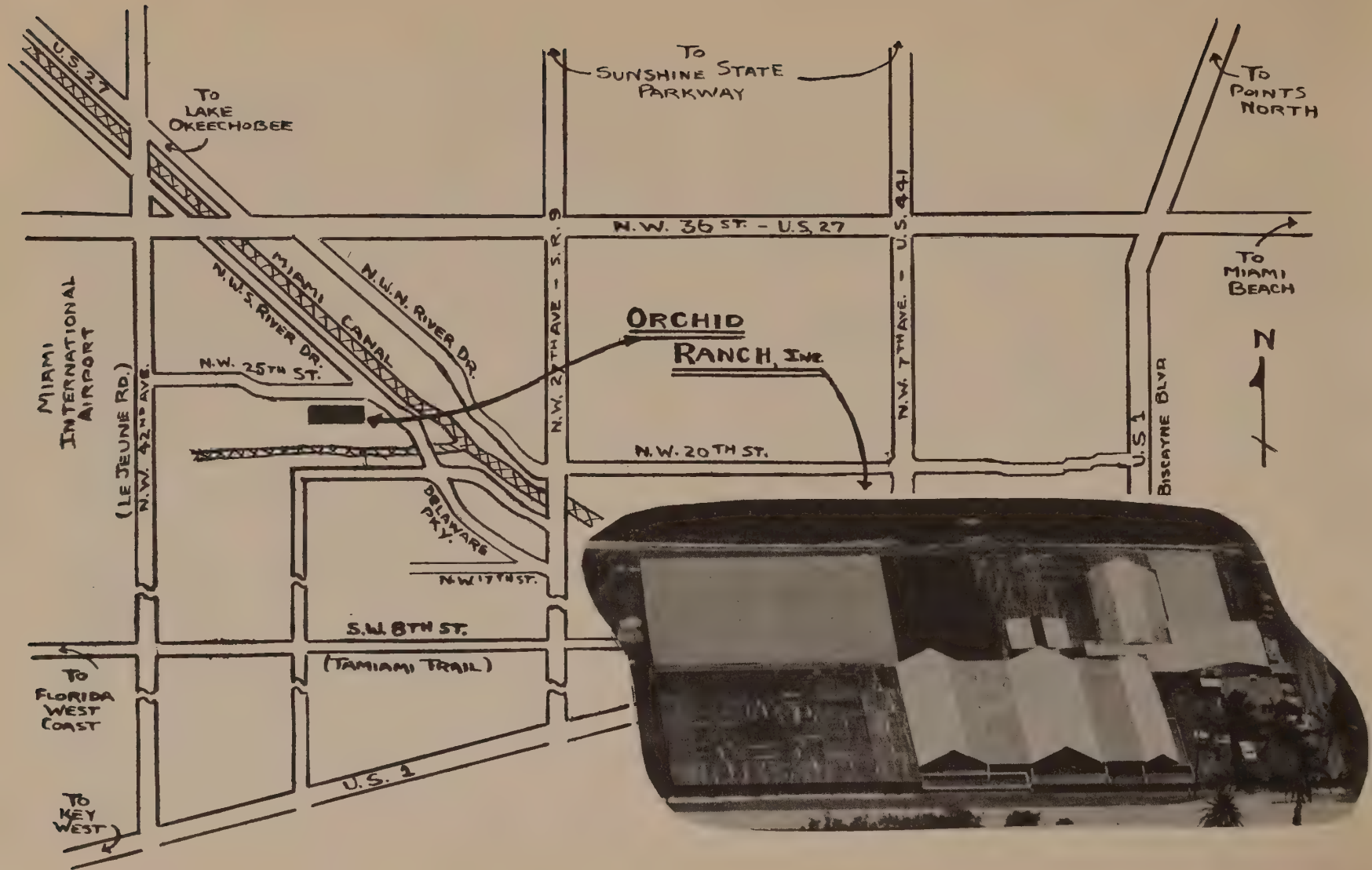
MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON SHIPPING

The best method of shipping your order frequently depends on the type of merchandise or plants you desire as well as your distance from us. Mature plants are usually shipped in pots via Railway Express, charges collect. Where long distances are involved it is frequently more advantageous to ship out of pot in plastic bags by air parcel post. Small orders for supplies are shipped more economically by parcel post. If you consider parcel post shipment preferable, either surface or air mail, PLEASE INCLUDE POSTAGE. Overpayments of postage in excess of 25¢ will be refunded. Gift plants will be shipped via Prepaid Express if requested; you will then be billed for the charges.

Very often it is possible to include small shipments of supplies in the packing box with your plants, thus saving shipping costs.

Foreign Shipments: Please include import permits or any other necessary papers. Payment by check on a U.S. bank is preferred. Since prices quoted are F.O.B. Miami, it is necessary that we bill you for fees charged here for consular visas on foreign orders under \$75.00.

It is often necessary to hold shipments during the winter months because of excessively cold weather in northern states. We check with the weather bureau and ship as soon as the weather moderates. Should there be any sign of damage to a shipment, please have your Railway Express Agent inspect the merchandise immediately.



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In the near future we will offer you a more personalized service aimed at presenting to you items in which you have a special interest. In order that we may include you in mailings of categories in which you are interested, please check them in the printed group below. Thank you.

Species

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Cattleya hybrids

Vandas

Dendrobiums

Seed

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PLANT A MONTH CLUB

You are hereby authorized to send me an orchid plant in bud each month. Price of each plant is to be \$_____ (from \$10 up), F.O.B. Miami. It is understood that I will be billed monthly for each plant, except for the twelfth plant which is free of charge.

Ship: Railway Express ☐

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City_____ Zone_____ State_____

I prefer: Cattleyas ☐ Dendrobiums ☐

Epidendrums ☐ Oncidiums ☐

Phalaenopsis ☐ Vandas ☐

Color preferences, etc._____

or suspended from the limbs of a shade tree. Now, hot weather and drying winds can be compensated for by syringing the plants—thus replacing the moisture lost to the atmosphere.

The hobbyist who must confine his growing to "windowsill" culture can provide more humidity by setting the orchid pots atop a pan, tray, or other container filled with gravel. The container is kept half full of water. Thus the plants rest on the gravel above the water, deriving their benefit from same as it evaporates and rises about the plants in the form of water vapor. On warm, sunny days a mist of cool water applied by spray gun will serve the same purpose as the syringing of the greenhouse.

Temperature, air movement, and humidity are so closely related that it is unnatural to try to consider these factors separately. For instance, one avoids harm to orchid plants during high temperatures by providing extra air movement to lower leaf temperatures and by raising the humidity to prevent dehydration.

WATERING: Orchid plants may be watered by pouring water over the plant and potting medium until the latter is thoroughly soaked. Care should be taken that no water remains lodged in the heart of a new growth at night, particularly during cold weather. A hose nozzle properly adjusted, a 400 breaker, or a sprinkler head on a watering can may be used to apply water in such a way that tree fern or fir bark will not be washed out of the pots.

When to water is difficult to explain, depending as it does on so many variable factors. Let us say, for need of a starting point, that a mature Cattleya in a 6 or 7-inch pot needs a

thorough watering about once a week. Under the same conditions a 3 ½" pot would probably need watering twice a week. Plants that are active in making new growth can utilize more water than dormant plants.

Plants potted in osmunda seem to prefer to become thoroughly dry before being watered again. On the other hand, fir bark is hard to rewet after it has dried completely and, due to the excellent drainage and aeration afforded, plants seem to respond well to rewatering while the bark is still slightly damp. The same seems to be true of tree fern and mixtures of the latter two media. For this reason, as well as the fact that they dry more quickly than osmunda, it is necessary to water more frequently plants growing in these media.

A beginner will do well to be a bit conservative as to initial watering frequency. Close observation will soon indicate changes that should be made in procedure. Many white roots with green tips and slight shriveling of pseudobulbs indicate that a plant should be watered a bit more frequently. A shriveled plant whose examination shows a number of rotted roots is the victim of overwatering. Frequency of watering will need to vary with conditions that tend to accelerate or slow down drying. Sunny weather, a windy spell, change of season from winter to spring, vigorous new growth, and low humidity tend to result in faster drying of the potting medium. Dull, wintry weather, high humidity, and plant dormancy are accompanied by slower drying.

In a northern city, experiencing the same local weather, three growers water their plants quite differently—one grows his

orchids on the windowsill, the second inside a Wardian case, the third in a greenhouse. In South Florida three successful hobby growers find it necessary to water their plants quite differently—one has his orchids in a greenhouse, the second has a Saran house in the corner of a yard screened thoroughly by a tall hibiscus hedge, the third has numerous plants hanging from limbs of trees in his yard near the bay where the inshore breeze is almost constant. You, too, will find it necessary to pattern your growing practices to fit the conditions under which your plants are to grow. The job is half done once you realize this fact.

FERTILIZING: Almost all orchids show a beneficial response to timely applications of dilute fertilizers. The best type fertilizer and frequency of application depend on the potting medium, weather conditions, and the stage of the growth cycle of the plants.

Cattleyas grown in fir bark, tree fern, or the mixture of the two, respond favorably to being fertilized every other watering with a dilute solution of 30-10-10 or 20-20-20. The hobbyist will find that application of a solution containing one teaspoon of fertilizer dissolved in one gallon of water will give good growth with no danger of burning roots. Fir bark and tree fern retain very little of the fertilizer elements and the waterings between fertilizings serve to flush away residues. Balance of conditions for growth should be kept in mind—**Temperature, Light and Food** are so closely related. If plants are to be subjected to low temperatures for a period of time, very little fertilizer will be utilized. Under low light conditions—dull northern winters and wet, cloudy, hot summers in the deep south—a high

nitrogen fertilizer (30-10-10) can make plant growth more succulent and spindly. Plants are making growth, however, so they do need fertilizer to develop to the optimum. In this case it is better to change to a balanced fertilizer such as 20-20-20 or 10-10-10 until conditions change. Overfeeding can result in overproduction of vegetative growth and no flowers.

Orchids in osmunda can make very good growth without the use of fertilizer. They respond with better growth when fed. Application of 20-20-20 or other 1-1-1 ratio fertilizer once a month is adequate.

A simple, inexpensive fertilizer dispenser such as Hozon (Syfonex) or a sprinkler can may be used to accomplish the task effortlessly. In fertilizing it is better to use too little than too much.

Having studied the basic factors in growing Cattleyas, one can next consider the needs of other genera as being similar or different in certain respects. For example, Phalaenopsis and Cypripediums need more frequent watering and lower light intensity than Cattleyas. With such comparisons, careful observation and a modicum of common sense you are well on the way to the enjoyment of a rewarding and endlessly fascinating hobby.

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E. Atropurpureum

A very interesting species whose growth habit greatly resembles that of a Cattleya. The pseudobulbs are 4"-7" tall, bearing either one or two leaves. Flowers 3"-4" across; sepals and petals are narrow, greenish-white; lip is pure white, three lobed, lip margins deeply fringed. Spring flowering. **Flg size \$7.50-\$10**

E. COCHLEATUM (Mexican species)

One of the so-called "black orchids" because of the deep purple-black color of the cockle-shell shaped lip. Five to a dozen or more flowers to the stem, individual flowers last for several weeks. This species has the nice habit of flowering at various times throughout the year. **Flowering size \$10**

E. Cochleatum



E. FUCATUM

An interesting spring-flowering native of Cuba. Flowers slightly less than 1" across are produced in profusion from heavily branched spikes during spring. Sepals and petals amber-yellow, lip white with a large magenta spot in the center.

Flowering size \$7.50

EPIDENDRUM

This genus is closely related to the Cattleyas as to culture; can be bred with other members of the Cattleya tribe. Native to the western hemisphere.

E. ATROPURPUREUM

One of the very finest of the Epidendrum species. Heavy, long-lasting, 2"-3" flowers on upright, branching spikes. Sepals and petals green and chocolate brown, lip rose color. Late spring flowering.

Flowering size \$7.50-\$10

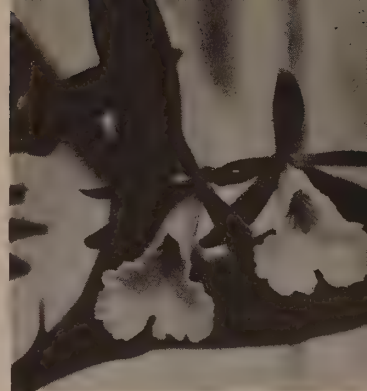
Pot or plaque

E. CILIARE

E. FRAGRANS

A charming species producing clusters of cockleshell flowers of cream color with radiating purple lines in the throat. Vigorous growing, free branching, excellent to grow into a specimen plant. Spring flowering.

**Flowering size,
Multiple leads \$10**



E. Mariae

E. MARIAE

Another worthwhile plant seldom seen in collections today. Plant habit small, flowers very large comparatively. Sepals and petals green; large white lip with green in the throat.

Flowering size \$7.50

E. NEMORALE

Numerous flowers, 2"-4" across, are borne on arching stems. Sepals and petals are rose; large lip with almost white center bordered with rose. Summer flowering.

Flowering size \$10-\$15

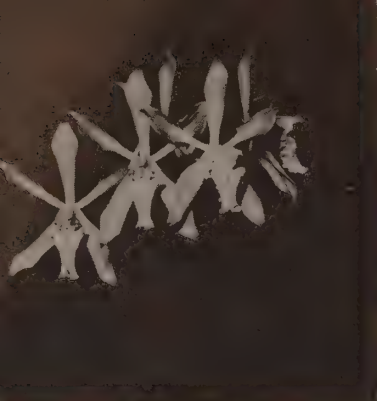
E. Nemorale

E. PENTOTIS

A rarely seen species from Brazil. Pseudobulbs 6"-9" high, 2-leaved. Short spike produces two flowers, "back to back," about 3" across. Cream-colored, star-shaped sepals and petals are surmounted by a cockleshell shaped lip which is flushed and striped with purple. Very fragrant; spring.

Flowering size \$10





E. Plicatum

This reed stem orchid adapts itself well to any climate. Widely used for outdoor planting in frost-free climates, it is also a natural for window culture in cooler climates. These plants produce a succession of fiery-orange flowers through the winter and spring months. **2 Plants in 3" pot—\$1.00**

E. STAMFORDIANUM

Fusiform pseudobulbs, 9"-12" high, are surmounted by 2-4 heavy Cattleya-type leaves. Unusual among the Epidendrums in that the branching inflorescence, 12"-18" long, arises from the base of the pseudobulb. Many flowers of 1"-1 1/2" across are borne on erect spikes; flowers yellow, spotted with bright red, front lobe of the lip fimbriated, fragrant. Spring flowering.

745 E. Atroneium Flowering Size \$7.50-\$10



E. PLICATUM

Pear-shaped pseudobulbs bear two fleshy, narrow leaves. One to two-foot spikes produce 8 to 18 flowers about 2" across. Base color greenish-yellow, sometimes flushed with purple. Lip white, marked with crimson-purple. Long-lasting, summer.

Flowering size \$7.50-\$10

E. RADICANS

EPIDENDRUM SEEDLINGS

499 E. IBAGUENSE, VAR. SCHOMBURGKIODES

A spectacular red-stem Epidendrum, reaches 4-6 feet tall. Heads of flowers 8" across, individual flowers 1 1/2" across, fiery orange color. Easy of culture, ideal for outdoor landscape subject in South Florida.

2 1/2"—\$2.50

3 1/2"—\$4.00



E. Ibaguense Var. Schomburgkioides

745X E. ATROPURPUREUM x E. PHOENECIUM

Several plants of this cross have already flowered. Flowers are intermediate between the two parents. Sepals and petals purplish-brown, marked with longitudinal greenish lines. Lip bright, rosy-lavender with dark magenta blotch in center. Long lasting, late spring to early summer flowering. Chocolate scent.

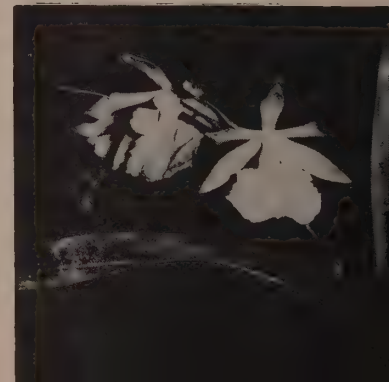
2 1/2"—\$2.50; 4"—\$7.50

805X E. ATROMARIAE (E. atropurpureum x E. Mariae)

This hybrid offers excellent chance of the interesting and unusual. Who can guess the color pattern?

2 1/2"—\$2.50; 4"—\$7.50

805X E. Atromariae



ORCHIDS THAT CAN BE GROWN TOGETHER

Enjoyment of a wider variety of orchids can be yours once you evaluate the growing conditions you can provide. Temperature range, light, and relative humidity are the most important factors; the latter two you may be able to regulate fairly easily. There are also a number of methods for regulating temperature.

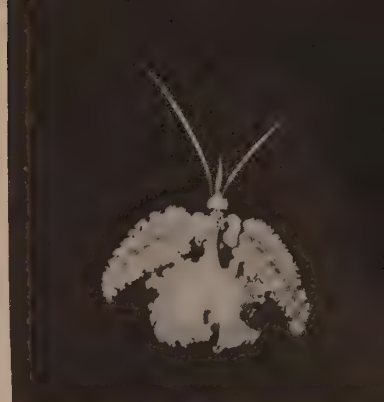
Cattleyas, strap-leaved Vanda hybrids, pseudobulbous Epidendrums, Dendrobiums, Oncidiums, and other genera that are closely allied to each of these are often to be found growing side by side and flowering in season.



ONCIDIUM

A large and varied genus distributed throughout Central and South America and the West Indies. Some of the showiest of sprays are to be found within the genus. In many species the flaring, yellow lip is the predominant segment, leading to the appellation "dancing doll" orchids.

Most species do not require an abundance of water, but do enjoy good air movement while in active growth. Care should be taken to avoid water lodgment in immature growths at night; rot is apt to result. After growth is completed, reduce water and increase light to harden the new growth. Just enough water to prevent shriveling is needed until the flower spikes are up an inch or so. Increase water moderately to complete flowering.



Onc. Ampliatum **ONC. AMPLIATUM, VAR. MAJUS**

Often called the "turtle-back" orchid due to the shape of the pseudobulbs. Branched flower scapes from 2'-4' long bear numerous yellow flowers 1 1/2" in diameter. Sepals are marked with red-brown. Very long lasting. Winter.

Flowering size \$10

ONC. CARTHAGINENSE

Foliage of this species is somewhat similar to that of *Onc. Lanceanum*; the large, handsome, green leaves are dotted with maroon-colored spots. Long sprays bearing many flowers during the spring months. Flowers of a cream background color marked with purplish-rose.

Onc. Carthaginense **Flowering size \$10-\$12.50**



ONC. CEBOLLETA

Very small pseudobulbs are surmounted by terete leaves which jut up sharply to a length of 8"-12". Attractive clusters of brilliant yellow flowers, spotted and marked with red-brown, are produced during winter and early spring.

Flowering size, 4"—\$7.50

ONC. CHEIROPHORUM

One of the nicest of the miniature Oncidiids, produces bright yellow flowers during the winter months.

Flowering size, on plaques, \$3.50

ONC. PAPILIO

The famed "butterfly" orchid. Stiff, green leaves peppered with small, dark spots. The large, handsome flowers of yellow, marked with reddish brown, are borne on arching spikes. Flowers are produced singly but in succession over a period of several months. Prefers shade and moisture as *Phalaenopsis* and *Cypripediums*.

Flowering size \$7.50-\$10

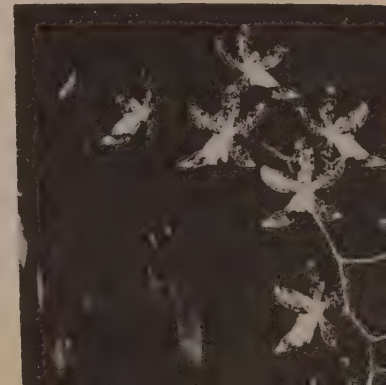
Onc Papilio

Onc. Maculatum

ONC. MACULATUM

Showy, star-shaped flowers are produced on branching flower spikes about 2 feet long. Sepals and petals are yellowish-green, heavily blotched with chestnut brown; lip is white, shading to yellow at the tip. Winter.

Flowering size \$10





Onc. Sphacelatum

ONC. MICROCHILUM

Plant appearance and habit is quite similar to that of *Onc.* *Splendidum*; short, fat pseudobulbs bearing erect, fleshy, bayonet-shaped, dark green leaves. Numerous flowers are borne on the erect, branched spikes. Flowers are of a yellow-green background color marked with brown, crest of lip maroon. Summer.

Flowering size \$10-\$12.50

ONC. ORNITHORYNCHUM

These plants of rather small growth habit produce many-flowered scapes. Flowers of a soft, rose-lilac color; the crest of the lip is yellow; have an odd, musk-like fragrance. Winter.

Flowering size \$10

ONC. SPHACELATUM

This very vigorous-growing species is ideal for outdoor culture in southern climates, as well as for indoor culture throughout the country. Multitudinous small, yellow flowers are produced on long arching spikes in late spring.

Flowering size \$7.50

ONC. SPLENDIDUM

Certainly one of the best of the *Oncidiums*. Flower spikes erect, branched, bearing large flowers whose bright, golden-yellow lip is the most prominent feature. Winter.

Flowering size \$7.50-\$10

ONC. STIPITATUM

The very short pseudobulbs bear long, fleshy, round leaves, giving the plant an unusual appearance. Showy clusters of bright yellow, "dancing lady" type flowers are produced during the winter months.

Flowering size \$7.50

ONCIDIUM (Cont.)

ONCIDIUM SEEDLINGS

420 ONC. GOLDEANA
(*flexuosum* x *sphacelatum*)

Long, arching sprays of bright yellow flowers are produced in late spring.

3" pot—\$3.50

Plaques \$5

819X ONC. MEMORIA PEPITA
DE RESTREPO

(*splendidum* x *luridum*)

This cross has already proven to be excellent. Large *splendidum*-type flowers, generally borne on long, *luridum*-like spikes. Lip is sometimes yellow, spotted with large brown dots; some have been a strong, dark orange color. Winter.

3"—\$5; 5"—\$10

527 ONC. HAEMATOCHILUM (*luridum* x *lanceanum*)

A remake of this charming hybrid, using selected parents. Some variation, but spikes are generally 3 to 4 feet long, flowers large like *Onc. lanceanum*.

2"—\$2.50

590 ONC. RETEMEYERIANUM x **ONC. MICROCHILUM**

A new hybrid, attempting to produce a vigorous-growing, free-flowering *Oncidium* with a dark-red lip.

2" pot \$2.50



819X Onc. Memoria
Pepita de Restrepo

BEGINNER'S VARIETY COLLECTION

One each—Flowering size:

Cattleya, *Vanda*

Dendrobium, *Oncidium*

A \$35.00 value for only \$27.50



Pink Phalaenopsis

PHALAEOPSIS

Lovely "moth orchids" originate in the Far East. Long-lasting sprays of flowers are produced during winter and spring. These plants like shade, warmth, and high relative humidity. They do not possess food-storage organs so should not ever be allowed to dry severely. A coarse, free-draining medium allows the roots aeration; can remain moist without sogginess. Should be fertilized frequently as they are comparatively heavy feeders.

WHITE HYBRIDS

749X P. SNOW WHITE x P. CHIEFTAIN

Large flowers of good shape and substance. Nicely arranged on the stem.

Flowering size \$10-\$15

519 PHAL. GRACE PALM x SELF

This well-known, exhibition white can be expected to produce shapely flowers of large size.

3"—\$5

PINK HYBRIDS

PHAL. ROSE PARADE (Sanderiana x Doris)

Large flowers, mostly of a clear, light pink color.

5", flowering size, \$10-\$15

PHAL. JUDITH (Pink Glory x Doris)

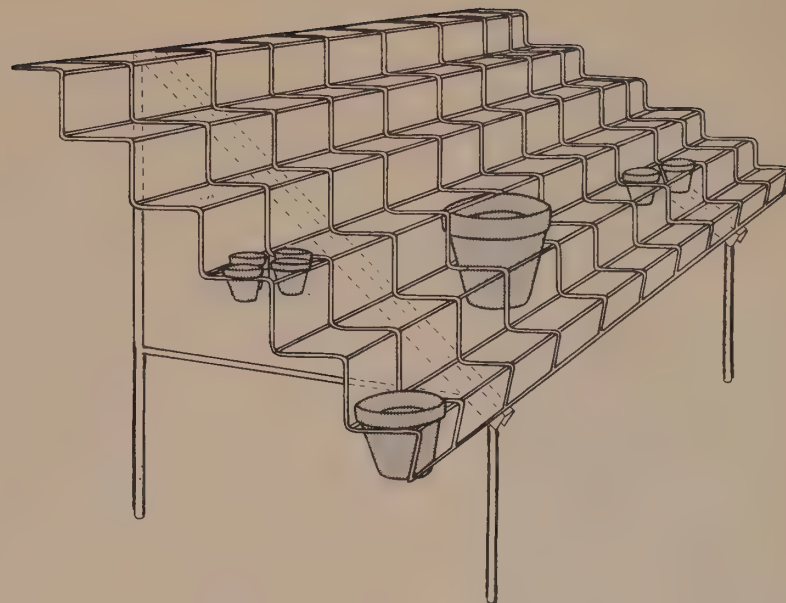
Color ranges from dark lavender-pink to blush white. Flowers are larger than most pink types.

SPECIES

PHAL. LUEDEMANNIANA

An interesting species from the Philippines. Widely used for breeding with whites to produce magenta-spotted flowers. Flowers about 2" across, barred purple and brown.

3" \$5; Large, mature plants \$20

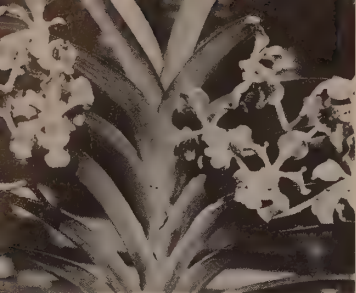


DAY'S No. 5666 PORTABLE TIER BENCH

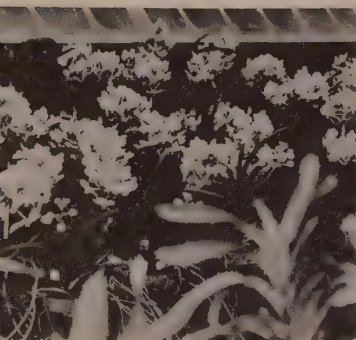
This basic unit occupies a floor space 3'x5'. There are 6 tiered pot shelves, the bottom shelf 18" from the floor and the top shelf 48" high. Each shelf has 10 spaces, 60 spaces in all. 5½ to 7" pots are held firmly in place throughout spraying and grooming. 2½" to 5" pots can be used by crossing and crisscrossing the openings with light galvanized or aluminum wire. Ample room for 50% more plants than equal bench space. A more pleasant appearance, better drainage and air circulation.

\$21.50, f.o.b. Miami

We will be glad to send an illustrated price list of other sizes and types of Tier Benches, Rubber-wheeled Casters, Shade Canopy, and Shade House.



154 V. Sharlyn Wong



V. Sanderiana at
Orchid Ranch



V. Bill Sutton

VANDA

This tribe of epiphytic orchids is distributed throughout the warm countries of the Far East. Among the many handsome species there is a wide variation in the spike formation, size and color of the flowers, as well as size and habit of the plant. As a group these plants enjoy frequent watering and an abundance of aeration about the roots. Their resentment of having roots confined in a sour, soggy potting medium is soon expressed by leaf drop from bottom upward as roots begin to decay. Large chunks of fir bark, tree fern, or charcoal prove very satisfactory as potting media.

STRAP LEAVED VANDAS: Excellent pot or basket subjects, easy to naturalize in rock gardens receiving filtered light. Grow and flower well under Cattleya conditions.

145 V. TRICOLOR

Strong-growing species producing cream-colored flowers marked with brown, lip violet purple. Fragrant.

Specimens \$15-\$25

154 V. SHARLYN WONG (V. tricolor, var. Broadview x V. Mem. T. Iwasaki)

Flat, butter-yellow flowers marked with brown.

Specimens \$20-\$40

166 V. SANDERIANA, LLEWELLYN STRAIN

A choice form of the species; several have already won awards.

Flowering size \$25-\$50

178 V. SANDERIANA 'HAWAII'

Large, flat flowers with widely overlapping segments. Darker pink generally than No. 166.

Flowering size \$25

220 V. SANDERIANA, KONO'S #4, FCC, AOS x V. TATZERI

Large, flat pinks marked with maroon.

6"—\$15

223 V. BILL SUTTON

(V. Manila x V. Sanderiana)

Upper segments rich lavender-pink, spotted with burgundy. Ventral sepals heavily suffused with maroon.

6"—\$15

337 V. ELLEN NOA x V. TRIMERRILL

Medium sized flowers of heavy substance. Flowers are yellow, spotted with mahogany, tips of segments richest mahogany red. Sweet scented.

Flowering size \$15-\$25

339 V. HENRIETTA HO x V. TRIMERRILL

Fragrant flowers of medium size, quite flat. Mahogany brown with reddish overtones and brighter red color in tips.

6"—\$15

STRAP LEAVED VANDAS (Cont.)

334 V. KUHIO

(V. Tatzteri x V. Onomea)

Large, flat flowers in tones of mauve, others in the lavender-purple range. Free-flowering.

6"—\$15

341 V. CYNTHIA GEISER

(V. Henrietta Ho. x V. Manila)

Large, flat flowers of heavy substance in pink to buff colors.

6"—\$15

346 V. TATZTERI x V. MERRILLI

Pink to reddish-pink and bronzy types are expected in flowers of good size and heavy substance.

6"—\$15

465 V. ROTHSCILDIANA

(V. Sanderiana 'Hiro Nishimura'
x V. coerulea 'Kitagawa')

Large, flat lavender-blue flowers of varying intensity of color. Most famous of the "blue orchids."

5"—\$10; 6"—\$15

467 V. MANILA

(V. Luzonica x V. Sanderiana)

Flat pink marked with magenta.

5"—\$10

530X V. ELLEN NOA x V. SUAVIS

A fine grower, flowers are yellow marked with rust color.

6"—\$15

566X V. LAUKAPU

(V. Burgeffi 'Pink Best' x V. Sanderiana, FCC)

Large, flat, V. Sanderiana-type flowers. Pink with russet markings.

5"—\$10

723X V. ALEXANDER BOWMAN

(V. Honoli 'Raspberry' x V. Sanderiana 'Select')

Should produce a free-blooming type of good size and shape. Pink to raspberry.

5"—\$10

ANGRAECUMS

711X ANGRAECUM EBURNEUM x SELF

Striking, chartreuse flowers with waxy, white lips are arranged precisely and alternately on horizontal stems. A dozen or more of these long-lasting, waxy flowers are produced on the stem during winter months.

7" (Large plant of size to flower
next winter)—\$20

747X ANGRAECUM VEITCHI

(sesquipedale x eburneum)

A much sought-after hybrid that has always been in short supply. Flowers are large, heavy, waxy-white with nectary 6" long. Sepals and petals are pointed, giving a startling star-shaped appearance.

7" (Large plant of size to flower
next year)—\$25



V. Luzonica



530X V. Ellen Noa
x V. Suavis



Angraecum Eburneum



V. Sanderiana

435R V. SANDERIANA x V. PIIHONUA

Both parents are choice, large, flat flowers. One is pink, the other deep blue-purple. Color is expected to range between that of both parent types with many pleasing intermediate colors.

436R V. ALICA FUKUNAGA x V. OHUOHU

Yellow background of Alice Fukunaga should result in some interesting yellow, salmon, and apricot tones in flat flowers of heavy substance.

437R V. SANDERIANA #28 x V. JENNIE HASHIMOTO

Large, flat, Sanderiana-type flowers in deep pink to mauve tones.

V. Rothschildiana



438 V. MANILA

x V. JENNIE HASHIMOTO

Large, flat flowers are expected in pink to mauve. A modern hybrid that flowers several times a year.

439R V. ROTHSCHILDIANA 'TAI TEE' x V. JENNIE HASHIMOTO

The strong, purplish-blue color of the Rothschildiana parent is expected to predominate.

VANDA SEEDLINGS

All in 3" pots—\$3 each

**434R V. CLARA S. FISHER
x V. ROTHSCHILDIANA 'TAI TEE'**

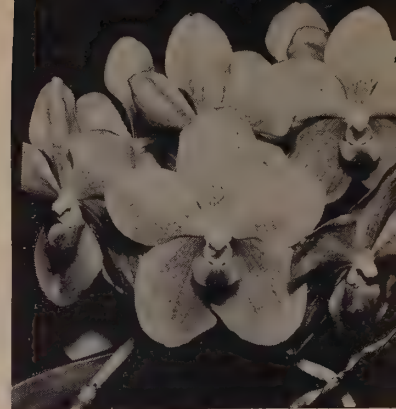
Large, well-rounded flowers. Color is expected to vary; some very interesting tones may result from this combining of purplish-blue and the yellowish tones from the C. S. Fisher parent.

**451R V. EISENHOWER, 'SILVER MEDAL', AM, AOS
x V. SANDERIANA**

We expect large, flat, round flowers of heavy substance in yellow, salmon, and apricot.

**816X V. JACK WALKER, AM,
AOS x V. KINAU**

Jack Walker is a strong, lavender-pink flower of heavy substance and excellent form. Kinau is a strong lavender-blue.



V. Eisenhower

OTHER VANDACEOUS TYPES

**VANDOPSIS PREMIER (Vandopsis lissochiloides
x Arachnis moschifera)**

Flowers of good size, cream yellow, barred with maroon. Heavy substance, long lasting, bloom as comparatively small plants.

7" pot \$12.50

VANDA SPATHULATA

Growth habit similar to Renanthera coccinea. Scapes are erect, many-flowered. Flowers are golden yellow, front lobe of lip shaded with orange. **Plants 18" tall, growing on totems, \$15**

V. Jennie Hashimoto

ARACHNIS MOSCHIFERA

The famed "scorpion" orchid. Needs strong light for proper flowering. Flowers greenish-white or yellowish, heavily blotched with reddish-chocolate. Musk-scented flowers are produced in succession, the spike continuing to produce for a considerable period of time.

Potted, growing on totem, \$15



SEMI-TERETE VANDAS

Excellent plants for growing in the patio, rock gardens, and other landscape uses—as well as pot plants. These plants are already acclimatized to full sun. Flowers are very large, of heavy substance, long lasting.

592 V. JANET TAGAWA x V. TERES CANDIDA 'MAGNIFICA'
FCC, RHS

Flowers of medium size, beautifully colored lavender and white.
7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

596 V. AMELIA NOA (Dearei x teres alba)

Flat flowers, white to cream with possible yellows.
7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

597 V. PRINCESS BEATRIX x V. ELLEN NOA

Large, very dark lavender. Color intensified by the yellow Ellen Noa.

7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

599 V. PRINCESS BEATRIX x V. ONOMEA

Another dark lavender of large size, excellent keeping quality as a cut flower.

7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

600 V. NELLIE MORLEY, VAR. 100

Large flowers of heavy substance and medium pink color. Free flowering.

7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

V. Nellie Morley

**601 V. MARY FOSTER
x V. JOACHIM**

None has flowered to date. V. Merrilli influence should result in dark red tips on flowers of medium to dark lavender.

7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

Vandas may be shipped out of pots if you prefer. Roots will be enclosed in plastic bag to prevent dehydration.

602 V. ELIZABETH TANAKA x V. SANDERIANA

Flowers of lavender are heavily spotted with magenta, lower sepals suffused with apple green.

7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

603 V. EMMA VAN DEVENTER x V. ROTHSCHILDIANA

Pink to lavender-pink with purplish overtones. Eye-catching colors.
7", flowering size, \$10-\$15

604 V. EMMA VAN DEVENTER x V. GERTRUDE MIYAMOTO

Large flowers of heavy substance. Color ranging from dark lavender to possible yellow.

3"—\$3.50

605 V. EMMA VAN DEVENTER x V. ELLEN NOA

Should result in flatter flowers of good substance. Possible segregations of yellow types; most will be an intensified lavender due to the yellow influence.

3"—\$3.50

**606 V. NELLIE MORLEY (Emma van Deventer)
x Sanderiana, Kono's #7, FCC, AOS)**

Fine shape, dark color, and large size of the Sanderiana parent should result in some excellent progeny.

3"—\$3.50

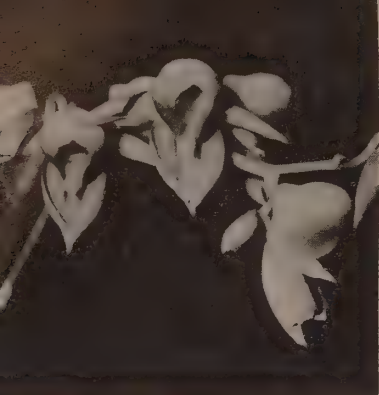
V. Ellen Noa

**607 V. NELLIE MORLEY
(Emma van Deventer
x Sanderiana 'Hawaii',
FCC, AOS)**

Emma van Deventer crossed with another superb Sanderiana. Color: strawberry to pink.

3"—\$3.50





ASPASIA EPIDENDROIDES

Compact growing. Spring flowering. Spikes arise from the leaf axils bearing 6-12 long-lasting flowers, about 1½" vertically. Sepals and petals brownish-lavender with lateral barring of green. Lip creamy-white, purplish in center with yellow ridges at base of lip.

Flowering size \$7.50

Catasetum Virideflavum ASPASIA PRINCIPISSA

Another compact-growing, spring-flowering species. Spikes originate from the leaf axils; the long-lasting flowers are about 2" across by 2½" vertically. Sepals and petals light green, striped lengthwise with purplish lines; lip white, gradually turning to cream to light yellow. Central area of lip purplish with yellow ridges at base.

Flowering size \$10-\$15

BRASSAVOLA DIGBYANA

Spring-flowering parent of most of the Brasso hybrids. It produces large, green-white flowers with a huge, fringed lip. Deserves a place in every collection.

Chysis Bractescens Flowering size \$12.50

BRASSAVOLA NODOSA

This plant is of distinctive appearance due to its long, almost round leaves. Flowers are large, greenish-white, with a large white lip. Called "Lady of the Night" because of its attractive fragrance during the evening hours. Flowers at various times throughout the year as it makes each new growth.

Multiple lead \$10

Flowering size plaques \$5



MISCELLANEOUS GENERA

482 BRASSIA LONGISSIMA x SELF

Selling of a choice type. Large, spidery flowers are golden yellow, spotted with brown at the base. Lip white, spotted with mahogany. Lateral sepals often 8"-10" long. Summer.

3" pots—\$4

CATASETUM VIRIDEFLAVUM

Large, cigar-shaped pseudobulbs grow in clusters, surmounted by plicate leaves. During the late spring and summer the flowers are produced on erect spikes, 4-6 to the stem. Sepals and petals pale green shading to yellow; the lip is yellowish, flushed and suffused with green externally, yellow within. One of the interesting so-called "trigger" orchids—when the antennae inside the lip are touched the pollen is ejected to a considerable distance.

Flowering size \$10

CYCNOCHES CHLOROCHILON

No collection is complete without the famous "swan" orchid. Produces 5" waxy, chartreuse flowers of heavy substance during the fall and winter months. Very fragrant.

Flowering size \$5, \$7.50, \$10

CHYSIS BRACDESCENS

A vigorous-growing, Central American species. Cigar-shaped pseudobulbs reach a length of 1-1½ feet. Flower spikes originate with the new growths in winter to spring, producing 6-12 very heavy, waxy, white, cup-shaped flowers about 3" across. A lovely, unusual flower.

Flowering size \$12.50

CYMBIDIUM ALOIFOLIUM

Broad foliage is thick, 12"-18" long. Flowers are borne on pendulous racemes, 2" across, yellow with a median stripe of purple down center of sepals and petals. Lip purple. Spring, a species that flowers well in warm climates.

Flowering size \$10-\$15

MISCELLANEOUS GENERA (Cont.)

406 CYMBIDIUM ALPENROSE

(*Cym. Findlaysonianum* x *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt')

Remake of an earlier cross using the tetraploid form of *Alexanderi*. A miniature *Cymbidium* with the warm-growing parent, *Findlaysonianum*, which should enable it to flower in warmer climates. This cross, and others of its type, have already been flowered in Miami.

3½"—\$5; 5"—\$12.50

424 CYM. SWALLOW (4N) x CYM. FINDLAYSONIANUM

Companion cross to #406, this is another of the popular new miniature *Cymbidiums* for flowering in warmer climates. Excellent pot plant. Flowers tawny pink with wine-colored lip.

3½"—\$5

DIACRIUM BICORNUTUM

An interesting species bearing large, cigar-shaped, hollow pseudobulbs. White, star-shaped flowers, spotted with purple, are produced on tall, erect spikes, lasting for several months. Very fragrant; season, winter. Of considerable interest for hybridizing within the *Cattleya* tribe today.

Flowering size \$10

MAXILLARIA TENUIFOLIA

Small, flattened, oval-shaped pseudobulbs are surmounted by long, narrow leaves. Numbers of flowers are produced on individual stems, sepals and petals dark red, marked with yellow. Lip red at the base, cream at the tip with dark red spots. Spring.

3", flowering size, \$5

PERISTERIA ELATA

The "Dove Orchid" is a vigorous-growing semi-terrestrial. Fragrant, white, waxy, cup-shape flowers are produced freely on strong, upright spikes during the fall months.

5"—\$10-\$15

PHAIOCALANTHE STANNY

(*Phaius grandifolius* x *Calanthe*
Baron Schroeder)

This bigeneric is intermediate between the parents in growth habit and flowers. 2½"-3" flowers are shell pink with lavender lip. Easy to grow as a house plant in partial shade. Grows in a rich soil mixture, needs lots of water during the growing season.

4" flowering size \$7.50



Phaiocalanthe Stanny

PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS

This fine terrestrial is of easy culture. Makes tall, erect spikes of yellow-brown flowers 3"-4" across. Prefers plenty of room: large pot and a rich, well drained compost. Winter.

Flowering size \$7.50

VANILLA PLANIFOLIA

A conversation piece in any orchid collection. This vining plant is the source of commercial vanilla. Can be trained to climb as you desire in your greenhouse.

15"-18" cuttings \$2; on totem \$3

Diacrium Bicornutum



Vanilla Planifolia



SUPPLIES

POTTING MEDIA

VITA BARK

Chunk-type material, screened of debris and graded. Easy to pot with; gives good drainage and aeration. Does require regular applications of a high-nitrogen-type fertilizer. Available in the following grades:

$\frac{1}{8}$ "x $\frac{1}{4}$ "—For community pots, seedlings through 3" pot size, or Cypripediums.

$\frac{1}{2}$ "x $\frac{1}{4}$ "

$\frac{5}{8}$ "x $\frac{1}{4}$ "—For general purpose potting of various genera.

$\frac{3}{4}$ "x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Coarser grades are more satisfactory for larger pots if your humidity is maintained high; finer grades are better under high light intensity and low humidity conditions.

$\frac{3}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "—Extremely coarse grade for certain types such as Vandas; favored by some for Phalaenopsis and large, evergreen Dendrobiums.

2 cu. ft. bag \$4.95

Hobby Bag (sufficient for 6 5" pots) 80c

MEXI-FERN

Processed from the trunk of the hard, Mexican-type tree fern, this potting medium affords good drainage and aeration. It decomposes slowly, outlasting other potting media. Easy to pot with. Grades recommended for usage as follows:

Medium-Coarse for 2"-3" pots; Little Chunks for 5"-7" pots; Coarse for 2"-4" pots; Chunks for large pots.

2 cu. ft. carton \$5.25 (except for Little Chunks \$5.75)

Hobby Bag (sufficient for 6 5" pots) 80c

OSMUNDA

An excellent medium for growing orchids—unsurpassed by the newer media. It offers the advantages of requiring less frequent watering and a minimum of fertilizing. The novice finds it difficult to master the technique of potting in it.

Good quality Florida Osmunda \$12.00 per bale

Hobby Bag \$2.00

POTTING SUPPLIES

"PYRALIN PLASTIC LABELS"

1"x4" \$1.60 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000

Gives ample room for writing parentage as well as name of cross on label.

$\frac{5}{8}$ "x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Sheets of 40 labels 25c; \$5.50 per 1,000
Seedling size.

"ALUMITAGS" 25 for 35c

Tie-on aluminum labels with stainless steel wires for attaching to plants. A pencil makes a permanent mark.

TY-ON PLASTIC LABELS ($\frac{3}{4}$ "x4") 25 for 30c; \$1.00 per 100

Hole punched in one end so that it may be tied or wired to plant.

GALVANIZED WIRE STAKES 15", 4c ea.; 18", 5c ea.

For tying up plants. 21", 6c ea.; 24", 7c ea.

CLIP STAKES 10c ea.; 80c per bundle of 10

Clips on side of pot; holds securely. Ideal for use with fir bark or tree fern.

RHIZOME CLIPS 50c per dozen

Clips on side of pot, holds rhizome firmly to prevent shifting. SPECIFY: short, for 3"-5" pots, or long, for 6" pots and larger.

RING STAKES 15c ea.; \$1.35 for 10

Clips to side of pot; expandable loop of wire at top is used to encircle foliage, avoiding need of tying or staking.

FLORIDA RESIDENTS INCLUDE 3% SALES TAX
ON POTTING MEDIA AND SUPPLIES.

POTTING SUPPLIES (Cont.)

GREEN WAXED STRING (Heavy) 45c per spool
For tying plants.

WHITE TIRE CORD \$4.50 per large cone
Strong, long-lasting cord for tying plants.

PERMADIP 3-oz. bottle \$1.00
A scientifically compounded sealer for labels. Forms a thin, tough, transparent coating over marked labels. Won't crack, chip or peel. Once completely dry can be written on again. The longer we use it, the better we like it.

MEXI-FERN SLABS 50c ea.
For mounting orchid plants. Oval in shape; approximate size 1" thick, 8" across, 12" long.

HANGERS:	Single	Double
Price per 1,000	\$.11	\$.20
500	.12	.22
100	.13	.25
10	.15	.27
1	.20	.30

Our hangers fit all pot sizes, are made of heavy galvanized wire. We recommend double hangers for large pots to hold them level.

BEGINNER'S CATTLEYA COLLECTION
Five flowering size, named Cattleya hybrids
OUR SELECTION
\$29.50

INSECTICIDES

B-G ORCHID SPRAY 4 oz., 95c; 8 oz., \$1.75
Pint \$3.15

A good, general purpose orchid insecticide with the advantage of also containing Dimite, which is so effective in killing mites. Considered safer to use where pets and small children are concerned. Good instructions on label.

MALATHION 4 oz., 98c; 8 oz., \$1.85
Pint, \$2.60; Quart, \$4.98

An excellent, general purpose orchid insecticide; kills scale and other harmful insects.

DIMITE 2 oz., 79c; 8 oz., \$2.15
Specific killer for red spiders.

SLUGIT 4 oz., \$1.00; 8 oz., \$1.50
A liquid preparation, very effective for killing snails and slugs. Potted plants can be soaked without damage.

FUNGICIDES

B-G ORCHID FUNGICIDE 4 oz., 75c; 8 oz., \$1.25
Pint, \$2.00

The effective liquid preparation recommended by H. C. Burnett in the Florida State Plant Board publication, "Orchid Diseases." Good instructions on label.

CAPTAN 8 oz., \$1.50
A good, general purpose fungicide.

NATRIPHENE Box of 8 tablets, \$1.25
For various fungus and bacterial diseases of orchids.

FERTILIZERS

- 30-10-10** $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb container, \$1.50
Readily soluble; for orchids in fir bark and tree fern which need more nitrogen.
- 20-20-20** 12-oz. container, \$1.00
General purpose for orchids in osmunda, house plants, etc. Can be used for orchids in fir bark in dull weather when high nitrogen is undesirable.
- VHPF (6-25-15)** 3 lb container, \$2.50
Used by some growers particularly for hardening of Vandas to induce flowering. Sometimes used with other plants during dull weather to harden growth.
- ATLAS FISH EMULSION** 4 oz., 39c; Pint, \$1.00
Quart, \$1.90; Gallon, \$6.25
A good organic fertilizer to alternate with soluble fertilizers.

WATERING ATTACHMENTS

- SYFONEX (Hozon)** \$2.25
Solid brass siphon mixer for applying chemical solutions; simple to attach to faucet, very satisfactory.
- FOGG-IT NOZZLE** \$1.95
Very fine spray as the name implies, excellent for watering tender seedlings and for syringing plants.
- 400 WATER BREAKER** \$1.50
Small openings in nozzle give adequate volume and decreased pressure. Fine for watering fir bark.

CUT FLOWER AND CORSAGE SUPPLIES

- FLORATAPE:** Green, light green, white, or orchid 35c ea.
- CORSAGE WIRE:** per bundle of 100 50c ea.
Available in light weight for small, slender-stemmed types and heavier weight for Cattleyas, etc.
- CORSAGE PINS:** Orchid or white, one gross per box \$1.50
- CORSAGE RIBBON:** 50-yd. bolt \$1.10
Acetate, fused-edge, water-repellent ribbon. Assorted colors.
- NYLON "D'ELITE" NET:** 40-yd. bolt, 6" wide \$3.00
Assorted colors.
- CORSAGE BOXES:** White with silver trim 6 for \$1.50
- SHREDDED WAX PAPER** per pound, 80c
- ORCHID TUBES and CAPS:** Box of 25 \$1.25
2", 3", or 5" glass tubes with perforated rubber caps.
- "PIN-THRU" TUBES** 6 for 50c
Small plastic tubes with sponge inside. Slip flower stem inside, tape tube and stem; for a long-lasting corsage. Pin right through tube. Pins and pin guards included.
- WRIST CLIPS** 20c ea.; 3 for 50c
For making popular wrist corsages. Plastic bracelet to fit any size arm. Metal clips secure corsage firmly and easily.

ORCHID LITERATURE

YOU CAN GROW ORCHIDS, by Mary Noble-----\$1.98

A new, revised, up-to-date edition of this popular handbook. It tells you the basic principles of orchid growing which you can apply to your own climate, greenhouse, garden or home.

ORCHIDS AS HOUSE PLANTS, by Rebecca T. Northen... \$3.50

Detailed instructions for growing orchids in the home.

Suggestions as to types best suited to house plant culture.

HOME ORCHID GROWING, by Rebecca T. Northen----\$6.50

An up-to-date book covering the subject in detail.

All general phases of orchidology are discussed.

Numerous illustrations. Should be part of every orchid library.

PLANTS INDOORS, by Mary Noble and J. L. Merkel----\$6.95

A fine guide for those who enjoy house plants.

Helps on usage, selection, and care. Well illustrated.

DRAWINGS OF FLORIDA ORCHIDS, by Blanche Ames with

Explanatory Notes by Oakes Ames-----\$4.75

This excellent book on Florida species was first published in a very limited edition. Now available to orchidists for the first time.

CORSAGE CRAFT, by Glad Reusch and Mary Noble----\$4.95

A new revised edition of a popular hardcover book used by home gardeners and florists. Step-by-step sketches and photographs show techniques and designs for all types of flowers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. No substitutions will be made on orders without authorization.
2. Prices quoted are F.O.B. Miami. All plants are offered subject to prior sale. Prices quoted herein supersede all previous listings.
3. We make no packing charge.
4. Unless otherwise requested, shipments will be made via Railway Express, charges collect. We recommend Air Express (or air freight on large orders) for shipments beyond the limit of continental United States, and for shipments to be made during the winter months when there might be danger of plants freezing en route.
5. Claims for damaged shipments must be filed immediately with the carrier by the consignee. We pack carefully and responsibility for safe arrival is entirely that of the carrier.
6. Unless your credit has been established with us, kindly enclose check, money order, or bank draft to cover payment of your order in full. Foreign orders should be accompanied by draft on a U.S. bank.
7. Non-warranty: We, Orchid Ranch, Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any of the plants we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of these plants.

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